

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

New Series—No. 1. Vol. II.]

LEXINGTON, K. MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1816.

[Vol. 30.

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING, BY

F. BRADFORD, JR.

At Two Dollars per annum, paid in advance, or
Three Dollars at the end of the Year.

War Department.

SECTION OF BOUNTY LANDS.

Whereas, by documents exhibited at this Office in support of applications for Land Warrants, it appears that many persons disregard or misconstrue the information heretofore published, relative to the proceedings requisite in all cases where the *Original Claimant* does not personally apply at this department—it is therefore deemed expedient to elucidate the several points alluded to above by the following observations.

In regard to the power of attorney directed to be executed in the cases above mentioned, it is deemed of primary importance, that it be formally acknowledged before a magistrate and that his acknowledgment be subscribed by the person who thus delegates his authority to another, as well as confirmed by *oath* or *affirmation*, in presence of the said Magistrate, who attests the execution of this formality.

2. Every *Deposition* or *Affidavit*, ought to be subscribed by the *deponent* or *person making it*, as well as confirmed by his *oath* or *affirmation*, and should then be attested in due form by the magistrate before whom it is made. It is particularly required that the individuals who subscribe to the identity of another, should subscribe their deposition to render the identification valid.

3. A *substitution* of a power of attorney may be made authentic in very few words, and may be inscribed on the original power, if a sufficient space for the purpose be there found. If executed on a separate paper, it is to be attached to the original instrument in the usual manner, and secured by the *Notarial Seal*. In applications for Land Warrants the following simple form will be admitted, viz:

Know all men by these presents, that I, A. B. Attorney of C. D. by the annexed power duly constituted and appointed, do, by virtue of the power of substitution with which I am thereby expressly invested, make, constitute and appoint E. F. — &c. my lawful substitute and attorney for the purpose therein mentioned; and do hereby authorise him to do and perform all acts and things necessary in and about the premises, as largely and amply as I might or could do if I were personally present.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal at—this—day of—A. D.—

(Signed) A. B. [Seal.]

I, H. G. Notary Public, &c. do hereby declare and make known, that the above substitution was duly executed by the aforesaid A. B. before me. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my Official Seal & Signature, at—this—day of—A. D. 181—

N. B.—As there are many sections of the U. States, where a Notary Public does not commonly officiate—the aforesaid substitution shall be there legalized by the official attestation of the Clerk of the County Court.

4. In the information heretofore published relative to ascertaining a "legitimate heir at law" who may apply for military bounty land in right of a deceased soldier, the expression, "certificates from competent authority," this has been thought by some, not sufficiently explicit; to remove therefore, all doubt on this point in future, be it known that this insertion of the term "competent authority" arises from representations of long standing at this office, confirmative of the fact that in different States, component parts of the American Union, the legal mode of proving "heirship" for the purposes of inheriting real estate, is different from that practised in other states; it is obvious, therefore, that the meaning and intention of the Secretary of War in sanctioning the term "competent authority," is that the person so pretending to be "legitimate heir at law," should be required first to exhibit his proof of it to that tribunal, or civil officer, that is authorised by the constitution and laws of the state wherein he resides to take cognizance of the point in question, for local or other purposes. A duly authenticated certificate from that tribunal or public office, has ever been, and will continue to be deemed at this office, conclusive evidence in such a case. Thus, an official certificate declarative of the fact, that such an one is a "legitimate heir at law," of such an one, issued by a COURT OF RECORD, OR ORDINARY, JUDGE or PROBATE—according to the laws & usages of different states have ever been deemed equally admissible at this office.

It should be observed however, that in cases of posthumous claims to the military bounty land authorised by an act of Congress of the tenth of December, 1814, it is essential that the claimant should establish, not only that he is "a legitimate heir at law," but also the particular degree of consanguinity he bore to the deceased soldier in whose right he claims.

5. Although the rule will be adhered to, not to issue a land warrant to an *Executor*, nor to an *Administrator*, yet in all cases where "the legitimate heirs at law," are minors, a guardian constituted and appointed in conformity with the laws of the state where the said minors reside, may obtain a land warrant in trust for them, on his exhibiting at this office, official credentials proving his said quality.

52-3 November 29, 1815.

ALEXANDER PARKER & SON,

Have just received at their stand on Main Street, opposite the Court House in Lexington, a very

GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Groceries,

Hardware, and

Queensware,

which they will sell on the most moderate terms for Cash.

Lexington, Nov. 9, 1815. 50-5f.

WHEAT.

THE subscribers will purchase WHEAT at the highest market price—Application to be made at the store of Lewis Sanders, and at their new Steam Mill on the lower end of Water Street.

JOHN SCOTT, Jr. & CO.

6th November, 1815. 45-4f

LATEST IMPORTED GOODS.

100 Crates well assorted QUEENS WARE
20 ditto and boxes elegant LUSTRE WARE
20 Tiers, }
20 half Tiers, }
50 Barrels and } Best Green COPPERAS
100 Kegs,
80 Bags very Green COFFEE
20 Barrels ditto
18 Boxes Tin, fit for manufacturers,
100 Boxes fresh Muscatel RAISINS, superior quality

Bundles of Steel, and a few tons Campeachy Logwood will be sold on accommodating terms by the package, at Philadelphia, New-York & Baltimore prices—carriage, which is extremely low added—by application to J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co. December 25, 1815. 52

BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
On Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Savanna, Charleston and Pittsburgh,
For sale—apply as above.

Just Imported,

AND FOR SALE,

AT W. MENTELLE'S

COMMISSION STORE,

Main Street, next door to Mr. Wm. Leavy,

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

OF ALL KINDS—AMONG WHICH ARE,
English Walnuts, Spanish Filberts and Ground Nuts—Also,

A variety of Choice TOYS,
FOR THE APPROACHING CHRISTMAS, & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,

SUCH AS

DOLLS, Wholesale and Retail,

BOXES, Glass and Painted,

Elegant Painted Queen's Ware SNUFF BOXES,

MILLS, CUP & BALI, TE TOTUMS, and others too numerous for description,

REFINED LIQUORICE, in boxes, for colds, and coughs.

Ditto in sticks,

DURABLE INK,

RAISINS, by the box, or by the pound,

An elegant and cheap set of CHINA,

An assortment of QUEENS' WARE,

FIDDLERS, and FIDDLE STRINGS, superior quality

BOSS COTTON,

Ditto SPUN, of all sizes,

ROMBAZETTS, and other Dry Goods,

COMMON WARE, by Wholesale and Retail,

RAPPEE SNUFF.

Orders from the country, attended to, punctually.

47 November 20.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49-4f

The Subscribers

Have just received and now offer for sale, at a small advance for Cash, or on a short credit,

A QUANTITY OF

Coffee, Sugar, Queen's Ware,

Rice, Copperas & Logwood,

And a small assortment of

DRY GOODS,

By wholesale, or in such quantities as may suit purchasers. They also have a number of SADDLES,

BRIDLES, and other articles of Saddlery, which they will barter for good WHISKEY.

AYRES & MOODY.

Lexington, Nov. 25, 1815. 48-4f

The Subscribers

Have just received and now offer for sale, at a small

advance for Cash, or on a short credit,

Downing & Grant

Have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now opening at their store on Short-street, (between Mill and Main Cross-streets) Lexington,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

AMONG WHICH ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Sugar, Raisins,

Coffee, Prunes,

Teas, Almonds,

Chocolate, Figs,

Ginger, Cold Struck,

Mace, Sweet & Oil,

Cloves, Castor,

Alspice, Scots & Snuff,

Black Pepper, Mowaba

Cayenne do New-England Cheese,

Nutmegs, Salt,

Cinnamon, Shad,

Mustard, Herrings,

Allum, Wash Balls,

Indigo, Shaving Soap,

Madder, Pipes,

Copperas, Wooden Cocks,

Brimstone, Overalls,

WINE, JAMAICA SPIRITS

BRANDY, WHISKEY.

Brushes of every kind, Spanish Whiting, Putty

Flax Seed Oil, Window Glass, Paper for rooms,

&c. &c. All of which they will sell very low for cash.

House and sign Painting, Papering and Glazing done as usual.

They wish to sell or rent their Oil Mill in Lexington.

Nov. 25, 1815. 48-4f

TO MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS.

WANTED at the Lexington Manufactory, several Weavers and Spinners of Wool; also, a good Fuller and Dresser of Cloths, and a Wool Stapler—also, several Paper Makers; to whom liberal wages will be given in money as often as wanted.

Also, wanted 20 young Men and Boys from 14 to 21 years of age to learn the various branches of Manufacturing woolen goods and paper; to whom liberal encouragement will be given, when well recommended.

Also, wanted, Women, Girls, and Children, over 9 years old; to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

Also, wanted, several House Carpenters. Apply at the Lexington Manufactory to

JAS. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Nov. 22, 1815. 48-4f

To all whom it may Concern. TAKE NOTICE,

That I shall attend on the tract of land whereon the widow Clagett now lives, on the 4th day of January next, with the county surveyor and processioner, in order to establish and fix corners, if there should be any missing, and continue from day to day, until it is finished—the said tract of land was patented in the name of William Hays. Given under my hand this 21st day of November, 1815.

AARON PRATHER, Esq.
for Ninian Clagett, dec.

51-3f

Stocking Hosier.

The subscriber has removed from the lower end of Main street, to a house on Main street, opposite the Baptist burying-ground. He will continue to make and sell, Cotton Worsted and fine Yarn Socks, and Stockings of any size ordered—800 cotton (slack twisted chain or good strong filling) doubled and slackly twisted, will be wove for persons who send it. His work shall be well done—orders executed punctually and moderate prices.

WM. C. GOFF.

December 15th, 1815. 52-4 (p 50 cts.)

Doctor Briggs,

[From the City of Williamsburg, Virginia.] HAVING removed to Kentucky, and fixed his residence in the town of Lexington, Main-street, in the house lately in the occupancy of J. Wamsack, (opposite Captain Fowler's) offers his services in the practice of Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, to the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity.

49-4f

December 2, 1815.

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco. Persons desirous of contracting for the same, not yet ready for delivery, will find it most convenient to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

J. & T. G. PRENTISS.

Lexington, Nov. 22, 1815. 49-4f

TOBACCO.

The Subscribers will pay Cash for Tobacco. Persons desirous of contracting for the same, not yet ready for delivery, will find it most convenient to call on the subscribers, before they dispose of the same.

49-4f

December 2, 1815.

Bartlett & Cox,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Lexington, January 1st, 1816 which, if not taken out before three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

Persons enquiring for Letters in this list, will please to say they are advertised.

Allison William Atkinson Richard
Akers Peter Armstrong John
Akers Larkin Armstrong Hugh
Anderson William Alford William
Anderson Wm. Lieut. Adrain John
Anderson Richard Alburtton James
Atkins Joseph Armistead Major

Buckner Peter Bryan Joseph
Bosworth Benijah Bourne Sarah 2
Burch John Baker Isaac L. 3
Bliss Francis Breckenridge Robt.
Bean Abner Blattenbury Jacob
Boles Isaac Bywaters John
Boyd John Bryan Daniel
Bullock Waller Broddus Edwin
Borough James Brickhouse William
Brown Preston W. Bullock Thomas
Bloomfield Wm. Brown William
Breckenridge W. T. 2 Brumbarger Catherine
Boon Samuel Bowman Abraham
Boon Squire Barnes Blakely
Bryan Enoch Baronet Richard
Boardman James 2 Berry Benjamin
Bradford Daniel Bullock Edmund
Bennington Nehemiah Brashear Walter
Brown James Beaman Carter
Baylor John B. Burt Henry
Buckner Benjamin Brown William
Beatty Patsy Barr Robt. R.
Buford Abraham Bell Amos
Bell David Lee George
Beauchamp John Boon Ovid
Ball Edmund Barbee Pamela
Batty Margaret Bird Thomas
Bell John Bitner Nicholas

Clerk F. C. C. Casseil Mr.
Collins Lewis Clinton Isaac
Cabeil Edward Clinton Archibald
Crockett Robert Coggshell George
Conover Peter Chisham Gabriel
Conover W. S. Cabell Harriet
Clarke William Chiles Sally
Clarke John Campbell Isabella 2
Cloudes Pitman Chinn Richard
Chambers Uriel Chrisman Hugh
Crooks William Craig James
Curly Portland Crow John F. 2
Chapman William Clifford John B.
Cook Catharine Castle David
Chisher John Curry Thomas
Clary Ann, R. Cunningham Isaac
Cox Moses 2 Chambers Thomas
Clay Henry 4 Cannon Minos
Campbell Fanny Carey William
Cheany Leonard Cook George
Coolidge Nathaniel Carell William
Cleveland George Cobb David
Clay Porter Clarke Wm.
Campbell Chas. L. Calmes Marquis
Craig John Chinn Sarah
Clark William Cooper Wm.
Cartmell Elijah Cotter Jno. E.

Day Joseph Dare Goodall
Donaldson Robt. Darnaby John
Davis William 2 Devers James
Davis Isaac Donalds James
Dunn Alex'r. Darnaby Wm.
Davenport James Dodd Thomas
Doak Jas. W. Dunbar William
Davenport William Dobbins Thomas
Desforges Stephen Duffy Dennis
Dudley W. E. Dukemineer John
Dishman John Dishman Mr.
Dennison Josh. Dorsey Mrs.
Dennison Henry 2 Duups Messrs.

Ely Benjamin Elliott Sarah
Eaves Abraham Ellingwood Harry 2
Elkins E. Eppison Anna
Endicott Samuel Ennis Elizabeth
Fox Henry Ferguson Clifton
Ferrows Thomas Fisher Maddox
Foans Daniel B. Fry John
Fisher Samuel 2 Field George
Ferguson C. R. Freeman George
Farrow Samuel Francis Thomas
Ferguson John Farris Daniel
Ferguson Priscilla Foster Archibald
Ford Benjamin Fox Ezra
Foster Jeremiah Fidler William
Flynn Alexander 2 Fritzland John
Foster Robert Frazer Joseph

Gale Temple Gresham William
Gaberl Michael Gilpin Joseph
Gregory Peter Graham Christopher
Gray Agnes Grubbs James
Goforth Elizabeth Garnett Thomas
Gray Thomas Gregg Harvey
Gartside Eli Gray Alexander, Capt.
Grinstead Robert Garrett James
Gray George Grant Thomas
Hansfoot Jarret Howard John
Hallow Lewis Haines Evan
Hagarty Sarah Hill Susana Z.
Higns Jane Hudson John
Hannah John H. Hall William
Hammond Asa Higgins Thomas
Henry John Hopkins Saml. Genl.
Hanks Absalom Hallett L.
Hodges Daniel Hines John H.
Hendy John Hagarty John
Hayden Ezekiel Hilox James H.
Haus Henry Hull Mrs.
Hawkins Martin 2 Hunnicut John
Hambleton Richard Harpham Hugh
Hamilton John 3 Howard Robert
Hart John Hardesty David
Hill Moncrieffe Hairston Henry
Helm Henry Hempburn James 3
Hughes William Hawkins Walker
Hatter Phillip Hall Sarah
Halley James

Johnson Roswell Janvier Isaac 2
Ingles John S. Jones Irvin
Jones Catharine 2 Johnson Jane C.
Johnson Jacob Jones Oswald S.

Kelly John W. Kerr Thomas
Kelley Hannah King Reay 2
Kay Harriet 4 Kay Robert
Kirtly William Knowles Isaac
Kurns George Kolcrazier Jacob
Lewett Mr. Logan William
Lindsay James Lawson Thomas
Levett Augustus P. Lee Gershom
Long John Lowry Betsey
Lawell Peter Legbourn John
Lewis James Love John 3
Lay Elizabeth Littleford Mr.
Lakin Benjamin Lewis David L.
Lewis James O. Strayed or Stolen

Montgomery Robert 2 Moore James
Meneice Jarret Manuel Catharine
Murphy Ann 2 Miller Jacob

Moran Robert N.

Marcel James Mosley John
Moss Lucy Morris Benjamin
Morris John Mortimore Robert
Mount Thomas Magruder Allen B.
Mahan Miss M. Miller John B.
Martin Sanders Miller Wm. or John
Morris Jno. Jas. Miss Moore Jean W.
Moore Jean W. Miller Bernard
Marcel Jean Morris William L.
Marten James Morton Sally
Muse Eliza W. Moore James C.
Meredith Betsey Martin Samuel
Morris James Mahan John
Minjoe Beckey Minjoe Beckey
Mc M' Hargue Levi Mc' Manimy John
Mc' Millen John M' Elweige Hugh
Mc' Kee Archibald M' Donald Elizabeth
Mc' Kinney John M' Nay Hugh W.
M' Nay Hugh W. M' Cianachan Elijah
M' Daniel Mr. M' Coy Zachariah
M' Gehee Walter M' Clean Samuel
M' Call Thomas M' Clion Alney
M' Nair David D. M' Daniel Mr.
M' Dowell John 2 M' Kee Samuel
M' Guinn John M' Cormac Robert
M' Lean Alney M' Gregor Ann
M' Daniel George M' Call Jane
M' Nilt Robert M' Dowell Lucy
M' Nair Robert 6

N

Nekervis Thomas Nicholas Nelson John
Newman David Northern Jeremiah
Nailor, for Catherine Niemono James
Miss Neet Jacob
Newell W. Rebecca Nemo James
Nelson Mary Nicholas Anthony

O

Oniall Jane Offutt Samuel 3
Orr William Overton Arch'd W. 2
Overstreet James Osburn John

P

Plank Benjamin Preston Waller
Picket Charles Price Richard
Pratt John H. Poage Thomas
Price Bird Pollard William
Puttiff John Patterson James
Parker John 2 Patterson Everard M.
Philpot Edward Pawlin Susan
Parish R. Miss Peage John D. 2
Phillips Mark Paull John
Price John Poindexter G. Wm. 2
Price Philip B. Prather Aaron
Perkins James Preston William
Porter Alexander Porgrand D. R.
Phillips William 2 Patterson Wm. H.
Procter John Patterson William

Q

Quarles Roger Col. Quarters

R

Russell Tabitha A Richardson Martha
Reid Magdalene Robert Henry

S

Ramsay Richard Robard A. L.
Russell Wm. Col. Rohrer Rosanna
Rodes James C. Rutherford John
Rigg Jonathan Robinson Joseph
Robinson Wm. Robinson Moses
Rice John M. Rodgers Joseph
Ruth Samuel Robinson Saml.
Rivington James Roberts John Junr.
Richardson James Robinson Joseph
Rollins Margaret Rutter John T.

T

Sinclair John Scott Samuel
Scott Wm. 3 Stephen Wm. I.
Strishley Thomas Sprinkle Jacob
Smith Benjamin 2 Steer James
Smith Daniel D. Strike Wm. R.
Smith Jesse Sibner Conrad
Smith Elizabeth T. Skinner John
Smith John 2 Scarles James
Smith Mary N. Swap Thomas L.
Smith John K. Springfield
Smith Nicholas Sloss Robert
Spencer Miss 3 Stone George
Simon John Storey John
Stivers Rezel 0 Shipp Dudley
Scrivenor John Say Thomas 2
Sprigg Robert Sale James
Stephens James Sanders Jaslos
Salyers Susan Shaw Jacob

U

Taylor Jonathan Walker Wm.
Tolin Easter True James
Thompson Sarah Thompson Sarah

V

Trueeman Wm. D. Thomas Owen
Wallace Henry Thomas Wm.
Wallace Martha Thomas Wm.
Wallace Wm. Whaley Ben.
Walton Clark E. Whorts John
West Charles Williamson Garrett
Williamson Garrett Woolfolk Jordan 2
Whitmore Wm. Whitmore Win.
Williams John Webster Brightberry 2
Williams Thomas 2 Wing Chas. F.
Williams Hanson White George
Williams Austin Willis Alexander
Williams James Ward Thomas H.
Wiley Alexander Ward Geo. W.
Wilson Samuel Wire Erasmus
Wilson Maria Watson Eliza
Wilson James D. Wood Henry
White Olivia Walker Fanny
Wilkinson Wm. L. Warner Amos
Welsh John Watson Samuel
Welsh Edward Warner Elijah
Werner Elijah Williamson Isaac
Worsley W. W. Worland Walter

W

Wainwright Dr. John Walker Wm.
Wallace Henry Waller Benjamin
Watson Wm. Watson Wm.

X

Whealy Ben. Walton Clark E.
Whorts John Willis Henry
White Jonas White Jonas
Williamson George Williamson Isaac
Williams John Williams Isaac
Williams Thomas 2 Young William

Y

Young William JOHN FOWLER, P. M.

January 1, 1816.

Strayed or Stolen

ABOUT the 20th of December last, from my house on Wolf Run, 2 1/2 miles from Lexington, one SORREL HORSE, about 6 years old, next spring, 5 feet 1 inch high, has star in his forehead, a natural trotter, has lately been badly wounded on a trip to Virginia, which will appear on a slight view of his hough. This horse was raised by Mr. Elijah Crosswhite, of Clarke county, near Winchester, where he has likely made for, if not stolen. I will give Ten Dollars for his delivery to me, if taken up as a stray; and if stolen, Thirty on the conviction of the thief.

WM. POLLOCK.

December 24, 1815.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it has been represented, that many uninformed or evil disposed persons have taken possession of, or made a settlement on the public lands of the United States, which have not been previously sold, ceded, or leased by the United States, or the claim to which lands, by such persons, has not been previously recognized and confirmed by the United States: which possessions or settlements is, by the act of Congress passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, expressly prohibited; and whereas the due execution of the said act of Congress, as well as the general interest, require that such illegal practices should be promptly repressed:

Now, THEREFORE, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, have

thought proper to issue my proclamation, commanding and strictly enjoining all persons who have unlawfully taken possession of, or made any settlement on the public lands as aforesaid, forthwith to remove therefrom; and I do hereby further command and enjoin the marshal, or officer acting as marshal, in any state or territory, where such possession shall have been taken, or settlement made, to remove, from and after the tenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, all or any of the said unlawful occupants; and to effect the said service, I do hereby authorize the employment of such military force as may become necessary, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of congress aforesaid, warning the offenders, moreover, that they will be prosecuted in all such other ways as the law directs.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done (L. S.) at the City of Washington the twelfth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the Independence of the said United States of America, the fortieth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE, Secretary of State.

PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

The whole number of Officers composing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, as at present organized under the provisions of the act of March 3d, and regulations of May 17, 1815, is as follows:

2 Major Generals
4 Aids to ditto, Captains of the line
4 Brigadier Generals
4 Aids to ditto, subalterns of the line
Adjutant and Inspector General
2 Adjutant Generals
1 Quarter Master General
4 Deputy Quarter Master Generals
4 Brig. Inspectors, officers of the line
6 Hospital Surgeons
15 Hospital Surgeon's Mates
2 Garrison Surgeons
20 Garrison Surgeon's Mates

2 Judge Advocates

2 Chaplains

1 Apothecary General

2 Assistant Apothecaries

1 Commissary General of purchases

2 Deputy Commissaries

6 Assistant Commissaries

1 Pay-Master of the Army

2 Deputy Pay-Master Generals

2 Assist. Depy. Pay-Master Generals

Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Infantry and Rifle Regiments and Corps.

12 Colonels

16 Lieutenant Colonels

17 Majors

16 Captains

116 First Lieutenants

148 Second Lieutenants

42 Third Lieutenants

10 Regimental Surgeons

19 Regimental Surgeon's Mates

Of the above Subalterns the following may be in the Staff.

14 Adjutants

14 Quarter Masters

10 Pay-Masters

32 Conductors of Artillery

HYDROPHOBIA.

The truth of the discovery of the English Bignon, who cured madness or the hydrophobia by bleeding the patient until a swoon took place, has been confirmed in Germany, where a practitioner saved by such means a woman who was bitten by a dog, and laboured under a high degree of distemper.—*Gazette de France.*

LITERARY NOTICE.

The conductors of "The Analytical Magazine," being desirous that it shall contain a complete monthly list of all the new books printed in the United States, invite the book-sellers to furnish them from time to time with lists of their respective publications, specifying the title, size and price of each work, and whether it is original or reprinted. Communications for the January No. will be in time if received before the 25th inst. In future, however, they must be sent by the 15th of each month, so as to appear in the next ensuing No.

Letters must be addressed (free of the expense of postage) to the care of the publisher, Moses Thomas, at Philadelphia.

Editors of Newspapers favorable to the promotion of Literature in this country, will be pleased to give the above a few insertions in their respective journals.

THE NAVY.

Report of the Secretary of the Navy, to the Senate relative to the gradual and permanent increase of the Navy.

The importance of a permanent Naval Establishment appears to be sanctioned by the voice of the nation; and, I have a satisfaction in stating, that the means of its gradual increase are completely within the reach of our national resources, independently of any foreign country. The materials for building and equipping ships of war are all at command.—Steps have been taken to ascertain the best growth and quantities of timber for naval construction, preparatory to contracts and purchases. The want of a Mouid Loft for the naval constructor, to lay out the mould by which the timber is to be cut and shaped, previously to transportation, has delayed the completion of arrangements for an adequate supply. A building has been erected at the Navy Yard in this city, for that purpose, and will soon be finished, when the business will progress.

Cannon foundries, manufactures of sheet copper, cordage, canvas, and the mechanical branches, are in a state to furnish the several supplies which may be required.

The commerce of the United States, increasing with the resources and population of the country, will require a commensurate protection, which a navy alone can afford; and the experience derived from the active and vigorous employment of a limited Navy, during the period of the late war, has demonstrated its efficient utility.

I do, therefore, with confidence, recommend an annual increase of our navy, of one ship of the rate of 74 guns; two frigates, to rate not less than 74 guns; and two sloops of war, to rate 44 guns each." This act has been partly carried into effect by building three frigates of 44 guns, in the Atlantic ports; the residue of the appropriation under that act, was applied to the building large ships and frigates upon Lake Ontario.

The concentration of our navy in one or two of the principal ports of the United States, where the depth of water is sufficient for the convenient ingress and egress of the larger vessels, will necessarily lead to the enlargement of the navy yards at such places, with docks for repairs and the collection of all the important materials, for the armament and equipments of the different classes of vessels, in order to bring them into active service, upon any emergency, with the advantage of combined force.

A general system for the gradual and permanent increase of the navy, combining all the various objects connected with an enlarged naval establishment, such as building docks, and extending the accommodations of navy yards and arsenals of general deposit, will form the subject of a more extensive report to be laid before congress during the present session.

FIRE.—With regret we state the destruction of the first cotton works belonging to the Union Manufacturing Company of Maryland, near the Ellicott Mills—it was burnt on Wednesday evening. The loss sustained by this unfortunate accident is estimated at \$60,000.

THE WASP.

Notwithstanding the reports which we have heretofore published, a conversation with an officer of the first rank and respectability in the Navy, permits us to entertain no doubts of the loss of the United States Sloop of War Wasp, and that her end was as glorious as her cruise had been brilliant.

All readers of newspapers must recollect, that about a year ago, there was an account of a British frigate putting into Cadiz much cut to pieces, and one hundred men killed and wounded; reporting her having had an engagement with a large American Frigate off that port.

Kentucky Gazette.

LEXINGTON, MONDAY JANUARY 1.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world;
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

The Editor presents to his Patrons, the compliments of the season.—The present number commences the second year of his Editorial labors. Those in arrears for last year's Gazette, and those desirous of availing themselves of the advance price of **TWO DOLLARS**, will confer a favor on the Editor, by calling on him as early as possible, as he is much in want of Cash.

The annual Treasury Report to Congress has appeared; but its great length, embracing as it does a review of the financial operations of the government in reference to the late war, a view of the finances for 1815, estimates of the revenue and expenditures for 1816, and plans for the improvement and management of the revenue, and support of the public credit, will preclude its entire insertion in our paper. We propose however, in our next, to present our readers with an outline of its contents.

The report estimates the disbursements of the year 1816, at 42 millions, upwards of 6 millions of which, is to be provided for by loan or issues of Treasury Notes.

Nothing of a decided character, appears as yet, to have passed through Congress; little being done, except the appointment of the permanent committees, and the reference of the more important parts of the President's Speech to Special Committees.

Gen. RINGELT, a federalist, is elected Governor of Maryland, by a majority of **TWO VOTES**.

A Commissioner from Tennessee, has arrived at Frankfort, and by a vote of the Legislature, is to be heard before that body, in favour of establishing, what is generally called, Walker's line. As he has not been heard, we are of course ignorant of the arguments which he is prepared to offer for the *dismemberment of our state, and for our giving a large and valuable portion of our territory and population, to the one which he represents.*

But we cannot avoid expressing our surprise at the *modesty* of the proposal, and the circumstances under which it is made. Exclusive of the Territory requested from us, Tennessee is larger than Kentucky; and we can see no good reason why she can govern it, better than ourselves; or why we should permanently reduce our influence in the union to increase hers. Her rule seems to be to gain all, and to give none. When Kentucky proposed to confirm the very line which Tennessee now seeks to establish, our sister refused the proposal, expecting at the time, that if it was run over, she would gain some Territory. She next asked us for one-third part of our state, and even sent a commissioner to speechify our Legislature into the measure; whose speeches had no more effect, than we hope those of the present one will have, however eloquent the latter may be.

She then appointed commissioners to run the line, and when we did the same thing, her commissioners refused to act; and now, when we are preparing to have the question decided by the supreme court of the United States, she attempts to speechify us out of our course. We have no fear that she will succeed: But we beg the representatives of the people to consider before they decide, whether by the constitution they have any power to dismember our state? Whether they may not cede Mason County to Ohio, with the same propriety that they can our Southern Territory to Tennessee? and whether our sister, who asks every thing and will give nothing, deserves such a liberal donation of territory and population at our hands?

THE LEXINGTON

SELECT YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY.

On Thursday and Friday last, the young ladies under Mrs. BECK's tuition, were examined on the particular branches which they had studied, during the last three months, viz:—Reading, Spelling, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Astronomy, Geography, and Painting.

The following young ladies received honorary premiums for their extraordinary improvement during the above time, viz:

The Miss Nortons of Lexington, Ky.
Ann Marsh do.
E. Stewart Woodville, M. T.
S. Bradford Nashville, Ten.
E. Dixon Dixon Springs, do.
E. Overton Clarksville, do.
Eliza Ann Bullard Winchester, do.

Mrs. B. respectfully informs her patrons that her Academy will be opened again on Tuesday next, when a small number of pupils may be entered.

Jordan's Row, Dec. 26, 1815.

The Editors of the Examiner, Nashville, and Time Piece, St. Francisville, are requested to publish the above.

Washington City, Dec. 21.

THE TREATY.

We have heard and believe, though the proceedings thereon have not been disclosed, that the commercial treaty with Great Britain, received the necessary consent of the senate on Tuesday, by an almost unanimous vote.

Nat. Int.

His excellency the chevalier DE ONIS, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his catholic majesty Ferdinand VIIth, near the United States, presented his credentials to the President, & was received in that capacity.—*Ib.*

It is said the Bey of Algiers very reluctantly gave up all idea of receiving tributes from the Americans, and alledged among other things, that other nations, if he consented, might take advantage of it, and perhaps unite and occasion his destruction. It was not the amount or value of the sum he was particular about, but the receiving something annually of the Americans would add to his security, if it was only a little powder. Commodore Decatur observed, that he thought it very probable, if he persisted in re-

ceiving powder of the Americans as tribute, his wishes would be gratified, but he must certainly expect to receive balls with it.—His Deyship very wisely gave up the point.—*Bost. Pat.*

NEEDLES LOOKING UP.

Charles Bell, esq. pin and needle maker, and John Sharp, esq. linen draper, have been sworn in as sheriffs of London and Middlesex, Matthew Wood, esq. needle maker, is Lord Mayor of London. In returning thanks for the honor, he said he would maintain as far as laid in his power, not only the rights and privileges of the citizens of London, but of all the world—and while he enjoyed the office of Mayor it should not be disgraced by the want of either hospitality or dignity.

The Swiss have resolved that no Frenchmen shall reside in their territories who are not true Bourbons.

From the Baltimore Telegraph, Dec. 15.

MURAT.

By a Florence Gazette received in this city, (by the General Jackson from Leghorn,) we learn that Murat sought shelter in his flight from Naples, in France. After the second restoration of Louis, he fled to Corsica, where he was received by Vescovato. That he meditated an attack on the town of Bastia, which had already submitted to the Bourbons, where a proclamation was issued to apprehend him. That Murat then fled to Ajaccio, and organized a body of 600 men. That the public papers announced his arrival, and Murat fled from the latter place. He escaped to Pizza, where he attempted to excite sedition, by announcing himself as their legitimate king, Murat. He was surrounded by an indignant and loyal populace, and his retreat was cut off from the boat in which he landed. He was conducted, under a strong guard, to the fort of Pizza, where he was tried by a military tribunal, and shot.

THE PATRIOT—CARNOT.

The Paris prints mention a second and a third memoir having been written and published by the veteran patriot and republican Carnot. The subject of the first is said to be, 'to point out the means of delivering France from the foreign armies; and the other is stated to be a bold and dauntless description of the horrors committed in France since the second return of Louis, and a justification of himself.'

How elevated, amidst all the intrigues and changes in the councils of France, and the general servility at Paris, stands the character of Carnot! He must be adored by honest Frenchmen; and even the ferocity of the allied sovereigns has been softened into a degree of clemency by the commanding virtue and political probity of this illustrious soldier, philosopher, and patriot. Of the two great heroes of the French revolution, Carnot and Bonaparte, we think the former will justly become the object of greatest admiration with posterity. What may be the end of the career of either of these extraordinary men, it is at present impossible to say. Napoleon may live and perish in St. Helena; but Carnot is understood to be still in France, and may, though now old still see another revolution. Those who expect a long peace in Europe, know little of history, and less of the passion of the human heart.

Smuggling on a great scale.—Last week French goods to the amount of about one hundred thousand dollars were seized at the Custom-House, in this city, and we understand are discovered to be *bon frise* beyond all controversy. They were shipped from a port in France, direct to this port, on French account; indeed the owner or part owner came in the ship with them. It turned out, on opening the boxes, and comparing their contents with the entries at the Custom-House, they did not exactly tally, but fell short about one third.

E. Post.

GEORGIA SUGAR.

Milledgeville, (Geo.) Nov. 29.—We have seen a sample of the Sugar made by Col. McCormick; it is equal in quality with any heretofore made in this state; we have no hesitancy in saying, the Georgia sugar, will in a very short time be infinitely superior to the imported. Much is due to a few individuals for introducing the culture of the cane in our state, and at their own expence and risque, put in operation the requisite works for making this necessary of life. The time is not far distant, when Georgia will no longer be dependant on a foreign market for a regular supply of Sugar, but will be enabled to have it for exportation. From the experiments already made, it is evident the climate of Georgia is well adapted to the culture of the Sugar Cane, and offers to the industrious planter an opportunity of making a sufficiency of this necessary for his family use, and thereby lessen his expence.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

A meeting of the Manufacturers of cotton goods in the eastern parts of the state, says the Norwich Courier of the 13th inst. was very generally and respectfully attended on Wednesday last at Kinney's hotel in this city, and an unanimous vote passed to petition Congress for protection.

N. Y. Col.

Steam Engine.—The engine used in the Steam Boats at the southward are generally of the same construction as those of Watt and Bolton, of Birmingham, and are very massive and costly. The engines of Oliver Evans's make are more compact, light, and active, and less equally powerful; as those at the Providence Woolen Factory and Rhode Island Coal mine demonstrate. But a more recent invention or improvement of the Steam Engine promises to be of extensive advantage; Mr. Morey, of New-Hampshire, after many years of experiment, lately obtained a patent for his rotatory engine; by which the power is communicated more directly to the object, the balance wheel dispensed with, and the only

valve used is that which lets the steam from the boiler to the cylinder or cylinders, as it may work with one or two. This kind of Engine may be of any size, and adapted to any purpose, from that of turning a lathe to that of driving mill stones, factories or passage boats, and will be less expensive than other kinds.

Bost. Pat.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.

At the Session now held in this city before his honor the Mayor and two Aldermen, a conviction took place on Monday of an interesting nature to the community. Benjamin F. Haskins, and two others, one by the name of Beyard and the other Phelps, were indicted for a conspiracy to defraud the public by means of a fictitious bank. Beyard appeared on the face of the bills as President and Phelps as Cashier. The circumstances, as related to us, were shortly these.

Haskins, who was the ring leader, and contriver of this plot, and who alone reaps the benefit of the robbery, sought for a man of the same name of the president of one of our banks, and at last found him in one Bayard a common soldier, from whom, for a trifle, he obtained a power of attorney to sign his name to money bills. This man had absconded and did not appear on the trial. Phelps was his clerk, and signed as cashier merely by his direction.

Thus prepared he opened an office which he called an Agency and Exchange Bank, and issued notes resembling the notes of the Bank of America, which were circulated to the amount of several thousand dollars, but which when presented for payment, could find no one to acknowledge them. The jury found them all guilty, but recommended Phelps to mercy.—Haskins was remanded to Bridewell till the court were ready to pronounce sentence.—*E. Post.*

[From a number of toasts drank by the Philadelphia Typographical Society, at their annual meeting on the 4th ult. we select the following as worthy of preservation.]

The art of printing—it is the bearer of information to latest time, it records on the page of history the achievements of valor, and gives posterity a proof of the actions of their predecessors.

The United States.—A Stereotype form of *eighteens*, well locked up in the chance of mutual prosperity.

The Constitution of the U. States—May its title page never be set in English Black, or disgraced by the bastard title of nobility.

The army—Courage forming its line, experience its direction, and love of country its grand stimulus to action.

The Navy—Upon the mountain waves it has given tokens of valor, and with a broadside to foreign insolence a specimen of American Cannon.

*W*ASHINGTON.—Note: Prefix an index to his name it will speak a volume.

Franklin—He has passed the space

of time, and now forms a grand type in the great Employer's office.

Our country—The genius of liberty still rests on the *front case* of Freedom—she has seen it robbed of its *sorrows*; but the valor of her sons restored them at Pittsburg and New Orleans.

Our departed heroes—The *impression* of their virtues will not be obliterated by time; for the stone that covers them shall perpetuate their fame; the coffin that incloses them shall not hide their worth.

Our brethren throughout the U. S.—May their guide be rectitude, and their conduct justified by honor.

Within a mould of perfect form, By Providence was woman cast, An ornament that will adorn Man's devious way till life is past.

Volunteers.

Gen. Andrew Jackson, the hero of N. Orleans—An impression of a superior workmanship; clear of monks or friars; worked off with expedition and despatch.

The gallant Com. Decatur—Having forcibly unlock'd the waters of the Mediterranean, and well distributed his balls from the mouths of American cannon, to stop the *impositions* of an Algerine tyrant—May his name be ever placed on the page of history as the *furagon* of imitation.

N. B. The words in *italic* are technical.

TOBACCO.—On the 12th inst. was sold at Richmond by Mr. John Randolph, of Roanoke, a part of his new crop of Tobacco, say 17 lbs. at the enormous price of thirty dollars and thirty cents per hundred.

MAMMOTH CALF.

ONONDAGA, (N. Y.) Dec. 6.—A calf was raised in this town the present year, by Stephen Wilcox, and killed at Z. Rust's slaughter house, which at the age of 6 months and 9 days, weighed five hundred and one pounds.

DUBLIN, OCTOBER 3, 1815.

"After so long a suspension of our habitual and friendly intercourse, little, indeed, might you expect this from me; but as a favourable opportunity offered, I embrace it, satisfied that any communication be it ever so trifling, coming from this poor and distracted country, would be acceptable. Any intelligence that can be sent from this or any other part of Europe is of the most distressing nature—*Terror is here the order of the day.* Counties and baronies have been proclaimed, and the inhabitants are suffering all the rigor and severity of martial law under the new insurrection act; foreign soldiers not in legalized excesses, and Orange magistrates find indemnification for their crimes in the suspension of law."

"Grain and produce of every kind are so much depressed in value, that it is impossible for tenants to pay rent; in short throughout the country, from the peasant to the farmer, and from the merchant to the peer, there is one general cry of distress, and no cheering prospect to enliven the mind or prevent despondence. The overthrow of Bonaparte is called the settlement of Europe; 'war and misery (say the public prints) are driven from France; but alas! both evils seem to be transferred to Ireland. The Catholics are still following up their claims with the most persevering fortitude, rejoicing in every relaxation of the penal laws connected with a grant of the odious veto.'—(*New York Shamrock.*)

"The engine used in the Steam Boats at the southward are generally of the same construction as those of Watt and Bolton, of Birmingham, and are very massive and costly. The engines of Oliver Evans's make are more compact, light, and active, and less equally powerful; as those at the Providence Woolen Factory and Rhode Island Coal mine demonstrate. But a more recent invention or improvement of the Steam Engine promises to be of extensive advantage; Mr. Morey, of New-Hampshire, after many years of experiment, lately obtained a patent for his rotatory engine; by which the power is communicated more directly to the object, the balance wheel dispensed with, and the only

MARRIED.—In this town, on Sunday last, Mr. AZEL R. FREEMAN, of Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss DELIA SHAW, of this place.

In Clarke county, on Wednesday last, Mr. ADAM RANKIN, Jr. of this town, to Miss SARAH HARRISON, daughter of Daniel Harrison, esq. of Clarke.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP CARROLL.

The venerable Catholic divine Doctor JOHN CARROLL, Archibishop of Baltimore, died on the 3d inst. in the 89th year of his age. His learning, urbanity, benevolence, long pastoral service, and general worth, justly rendered him an object of sincere esteem when living, and of regret when dead.

Dr. Carroll was born in Upper Marlborough, in Maryland, 1735; received the rudiments of learning at Bohemia, in that state, and was sent to study at St. Omers; was transferred to the college at Liege, and completed his education. After the dissolution of the Society of Jesus (or Jesuits) of which he was a member, he passed over into England, and made the tour of Europe as preceptor and governor to lord Stourton, a Catholic nobleman, for whose use he wrote a compendious history of England—the journal of that tour is said to evince a fine mind, and sound judgment.

"Shortly after his return, (to America, on the eve of the revolutionary war) at the request of the American Congress, he accompanied Dr. Franklin, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, (his relative and friend) and the late judge Chase, on a political mission to Canada. And throughout the arduous and hazardous conflict which ensued, he remained fervently attached to the cause of his country."

He was learned, but without ostentation, united dignity with simplicity, and was pious but never austere nor bigoted.

He was scarcely more revered by the catholics of Maryland than by Protestants and Presbyterians.

With Dr. Patrick Allison, a learned minister of the latter Church, bishop Carroll was in such intimacy, as caused them to dine together once a week, whenever it was convenient.

Bishop Carroll generously distributed his income through life among the poor, to whom his loss is incalculable and irreparable.

NOTICE.

The subscribers are desirous of having their accounts closed once a year, and have put their books into the hands of Thomas Satterwhite, who will devote his time to this object. All persons concerned are therefore notified to call on him and adjust their accounts.

The private books of F. Ridgely, are lodged with him also—the unsettled accounts in which must unequivocally be closed.

RIDGELY & PINDELL.

January 1, 1816.

One Dollar Reward.

Lost on the fourth instant, the first volume of Pope's Works, belonging to the Lexington Juvenile Library.

GEORGE RALLS.

December 16.

52-4f

Nails and Brads.

The subscribers inform



The Rose when it blushes alone.

BY HENRY BLISS.

The bloom of creation is charming to see,
In the spring when the flowers are just
blown,
But the flower that has beauties enchanting
to me,
Is the Rose, when it blushes alone.

The Snow-drop, may spread its white form to
the eye,

And the Tulip changes be prone,
The garden of nature has nothing can vie,

With the Rose when it blushes alone.

The Lily, I know is a sweet little flower,
When its maidenly beauties are shown,
But never can ravish the soul with such power,
As the Rose, when it blushes alone.

The Poet, and Florist may boast of their art,
While their pictures in emblem are thrown,
There is none that enraptures the moralist's
heart,

Like the the Rose, when it blushes alone.

For the Fair who has beauty with modesty
join'd,

Has charms each beholder must own ;

And express'd by a metaphor aptly combined,
Is a Rose, when it blushes alone.

DIED—Lately, the Rev. Timothy Priestly, he was brother to the celebrated Dr. Priestly, and formerly minister of the dissenting Chapel in Cannon street, Manchester; from the pulpit of which he uttered many eccentricities, which have been attributed, erroneously, to other preachers—Observing one of his congregation asleep, he called to him, (stopping in his discourse for the purpose), "Awake! I say George Ramsey, or I'll mention your name." He had an unconquerable aversion to candles which exhibited long burned wicks; and often in the midst of his most interesting discourses on the winter evenings, he would call out to the man appointed for that purpose—"Tommy! Tommy! top these candles."

He was a man of great humour, which he ever carried to the pulpit. He was the preacher, though others have borne the credit or the odium of the circumstance, who pulled out of his pocket half a crown, and laid it down on the pulpit cushion, offering to bet with St. Paul, that the passage where he says, "He could do all things," was not true; but reading on, "By faith," he put up his money and said, "Nay, nay, Paul, if that's the case, I'll not bet with thee." It is known that his principles were decidedly Calvanistic; of course diametrically opposite to those of his brother, Dr. Priestly, who was an Unitarian.

He once paid him a fraternal visit at Bir-

mingham, and in the course of it wished to

preach in the room of the Doctor, who objected in consequence of the difference of opinion and the principles of the congregation.

Mr. Priestly, however, overcame the scruples, by promising to keep clear of doctrinal points,

and to confine himself to the general duties of christianity. However, when he mounted the pulpit, he laid by his promise, and commenced

thus:—"I have been guilty of an honest fraud to gain your attention, which I was determined to have at any price." "My brother Joseph's

pulpit has never had the Gospel of Christ preached from it; for once, however, having possession of it, I am determined you shall hear it, so here goes"—and he preached a furious sermon, in which he insisted on all the peculiar tenets of Calvanism, and his own views of the Christian dispensation. He left Manchester many years ago, to reside and preach in the metropolis, where he was a very popular Minister of the Independent Chapel, in Jermyn street.—*European Magazine*.

DUTCH DEGENERACY.

Accounts received in New York, from the Mediterranean, relative to the conduct of the late Dutch squadron, though very laughable, teach us how a people lose energy, and honor, and courage by losing liberty. The Dutch frigates were in fact blockaded in Spanish ports, till the American squadron attacked and captured some Algerine cruisers, when the remainder escaped into Malta. Then the Dutch came out and lay before Algiers, to the number of six or seven frigates or ships of war. When it was known at Malta, that the Dey had made peace with the Americans, two Algerine frigates put to sea, and entered the harbor of Algiers, fighting their way through the Dutch squadron!!—The reader, unacquainted with the former history of the Dutch, would scarcely believe that these officers and seamen, are the countrymen of the De Witts, de Ruyter, and Van Tromp. The same squadron, we hear, bought a renewal of the former treaty between Holland and the Dey, for four hundred thousand dollars; which treaty stipulates the payment of an annual tribute! Compare this treaty with that negotiated by Decatur and his secretaries of legation! The Dutch, in truth, are without skillful naval officers; they lack experience—those who were qualified to command, went into the service of Bonaparte, and are out of fashion now in common with honor and talents, in France and Holland. No power in Europe can raise a navy to rival England. America—free America! you are the sole hope of a degraded and benighted world—May your stars shine through all futurity—and your example yet give freedom to mankind.

N. Y. Col.

FOR SALE,

THE PLANTATION
Whereon the subscriber now resides,
CONTAINING

Two hundred & twenty Acres,
SITUATE on the Henry's Mill road, six miles
and a half from Lexington, a part of Mr. Mer-
rith's military survey. The land is not to be equal-
in point of soil, situation, water and

There is a superb young orchard of 200
of various kind of fruit, espe-
cially situa-
tively in Kent-
tions, with the prime
just now
d. ruins
which di-
I plan-
ster to
on the
long a-
g. For
ston, or

SLES.

1.

WHEAT.

60,000 bushels of Wheat

WANTED AT THE

ALLUVION MILLS.

THESE mills are situated in the centre of the town of Lexington, on Water-street, immediately below Cross street, and are now in complete order for grinding—where

FRESH FLOUR

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SHIP-STUFF & BRAN,

may be had; and where the highest prices in Cash or Merchandise, will be constantly given for good, clean, merchantable Wheat.

BRADFORD & BOWLES.

Nov. 18, 1815. 47—tf

ENGRAVING.

Copper Plates, Seals, Brads, Steel Dies, &c. will be neatly executed by the subscriber on application at James Garrison's Druggist Store, next door to James Weir's, Main street, Lexington, Ky.

JOHN C. NUTTMAN.

December 4. 49—tf

E. B. PEARSON & Co.

HAVE Just received and now opening for sale at their store, three doors above the Kentucky Insurance Office, and next door below J. P. Schatzell, & Co. a general assortment of

Merchandise,

of the latest importations, which they will sell a reduced prices.

Lexington, 1st December, 1815. 49—tf

HENRY I. I. ROBERT,

Continues to carry on the Confectionary Business,

In Main-street, in the house next below Mr. Benj. Stout's, and nearly opposite the office of the Kentucky Insurance Company, where he will keep a

CONSTANT SUPPLY OF

Cakes, Candies, Sugar Toys, Confits, Syrups, Cordials, &c.

and generally all the articles in his line. The best assurance he can give his customers of his wishes to please them is, that impressed with the idea that his livelihood and welfare depends entirely on their patronage, his interest as well as inclination will make him exert all in his power to deserve a continuance of it.

Oct. 7, 1815. 41—tf

Wanted Immediately,

TWO or three Apprentices to the TAYLOR-
ING BUSINESS. B. KARRICK.

Lexington, Oct. 20. 43—tf

CASH

WILL BE GIVEN FOR

5 or 6 LIKELY NEGRO BOYS,
FROM 11 TO 15 YEARS OF AGE.

Engines of the PRINTER.

45

Walters look at this!

The subscriber offers for sale a new invented patent machine for cutting fur, which may be seen for a few days at Mr. Clark's tavern, adjoining the gaol. I shall not attempt to describe the merits of this machine, for it will shew for itself. It is said by competent judges that it will do the work of six men. Come and see, and judge for yourselves.

J. LAMSON.

20

FOR SALE,

A STOUT ACTIVE YELLOW MAN, an excellent workman on a farm, and understands shoe-making. For terms, apply to

JOHN COLEMAN., Brewer, Lexington.

September 9, 1815. 37—tf

New Fashionable Goods.

E. Warfield is now receiving from Philadelphia & Baltimore, a large assortment of Merchandise, which he is determined to sell on the most reasonable terms by the piece or retail for Cash. Having bought his goods principally with Cash, he will be enabled to sell them on very advantageous terms to the buyer.

A few Tons of Hemp wanted, for which he will give the best price in Cash.

Lexington September 4th, 1815.

P. S. Those that are in arrears to him for goods or Medical services, are requested to call and liquidate their accounts, as far as indulgence cannot be given.

Parker & Graves

Have just received from New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, and are now opening at their store, opposite the Market House, Main Street, Lexington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard, Queen's, Glass & China Wares;

which, having been laid in for cash only, will be enabled to sell as low as any in the Western country.

September 7, 1815.—37

Just Received

Best Madeira Wine and French Brandy.

The subscriber has also,

Port Wine, Rum, &c. &c.

Almost every article in the Grocery line kept here.

Also—a pretty good assortment of DRY GOODS.

A quantity of TAR & LAMP-BLACK.

Also, PEACH BRANDY and excellent CHER-

RY BOUNCE, by the gallon or barrel.

Also, an excellent GIG HORSE—he is large,

likely, and quite safe for a lady to drive.

Also, an excellent SADDLE HORSE—he is

well qualified for a long journey.

N. BURROWS.

Mulberry-street, April 3. 49—tf

WAGONS.

A few WAGONS wanted immediately to go

to the South, apply to

J. P. SCHATZELL, & Co.

Sept. 9th, 1815.—57—tf

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are receiving and opening a large and extensive assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

which they offer for sale at a small advance,

either by wholesale or retail.

Tiford, Scott & Trotter.

Lexington, Aug. 23. 36—tf

Coach and Harness Making.

ASHTON BEACH & NEILL,

CARRY on the above business on Main-Cross street, and flatter themselves from their experience in the first shops in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, to be able to furnish their work in a style not inferior to any heretofore finished in the western country. Orders respectively solicited.

Lexington, December 6, 1815. 49—tf

WHEAT.

The subscribers are now giving Three shillings and nine pence for wheat and expect to continue to give that sum for few weeks only.

JOHN H. MORTON, & Co.

Steam Mill Lexington.

September 1, 1815. 36

Cash will be given for clean, comb'd HOG

BRISTLES, at the Lexington Brush Manufactury,

two doors below the Post-Office.

Hogs Bristles.

CASH will be given for clean, comb'd HOG

BRISTLES, at the Lexington Brush Manufactury,

two doors below the Post-Office.

JOHN LOCKWOOD.

Lexington, Dec. 9, 1815. 50—tf

Wanted to Rent,

A SMALL FARM within a few miles of Lexington, with a house sufficient for a small family—possession would be required about Christmas. Apply to

JOSEPH TOWLER.

Lexington, December 1. 49

STOP THIEF!

Stolen from the subscriber at St. Louis, on Friday the 20th inst. a BAY MARE about 15 hands high

branded H. on the left side of the face, and on the left shoulder—the mane lies to the right side—six

or seven years old—her gait for traveling pace—

carries her head low—her tail rather high—hair of the tail cut square off—a few white hairs in the tail

never been shod—has had a hurt on the withers

—and two other places by the saddle—Also, a saddle and bridle, part worn—said mare was stolen

by John Forts—a man probably fifty years old

—subject to fits—a tall man, dark hair, one hand

—and two other places by the saddle—Also, a saddle and bridle, part